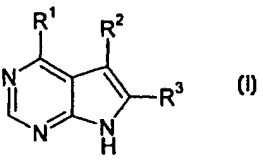




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :</b> <b>C07D 487/04, A61K 31/505 // (C07D 487/04, 239:00, 209:00)</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 99/65909</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 23 December 1999 (23.12.99)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/IB99/01110 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 14 June 1999 (14.06.99) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 60/089,886                      19 June 1998 (19.06.98)                      US <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> PFIZER PRODUCTS INC. [US/US]; Eastern Point Road, Groton, CT 06340 (US). <b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only):</b> BLUMENKOPF, Todd, Andrew [US/US]; 9 Fairway Lane, Old Lyme, CT 06371 (US). FLANAGAN, Mark, Edward [US/US]; 10 Queen Eleanor Drive, Gales Ferry, CT 06335 (US). BROWN, Matthew, Frank [US/US]; 66 Greenhaven Road, Pawcatuck, CT 06379 (US). CHANGELIAN, Paul, Steven [US/US]; 4 Squirrel Lane, East Greenwich, RI 02818 (US). <b>(74) Agents:</b> SPIEGEL, Allen, J. et al.; Simpson, Alison, Urquhart-Dykes & Lord, 91 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8AH (GB).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> PYRROLO[2,3-d]PYRIMIDINE COMPOUNDS  <div style="text-align: center;">          (I)     </div> <b>(57) Abstract</b>  <p>A compound of formula (I) wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are as defined in the formula which are inhibitors of the enzyme protein tyrosine kinases such as Janus Kinase 3 and as such are useful therapy as immunosuppressive agents for organ transplants, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Leukemia and other autoimmune diseases.</p>		

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PYRROLO[2,3-d]PYRIMIDINE COMPOUNDSBackground of the Invention

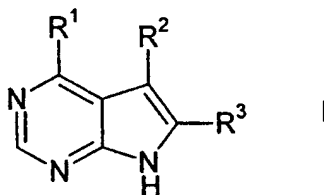
The present invention relates to pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compounds which are inhibitors of protein tyrosine kinases, such as the enzyme Janus Kinase 3 (hereinafter also referred to as JAK3) and as such are useful therapy as immunosuppressive agents for organ  
10 transplants, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Leukemia and other indications where immunosuppression would be desirable.

This invention also relates to a method of using such compounds in the treatment of  
15 the above indications in mammals, especially humans, and the pharmaceutical compositions useful therefor.

JAK3 is a member of the Janus family of protein tyrosine kinases. Although the other members of this family are expressed by essentially all tissues, JAK3 expression is limited to hematopoietic cells. This is consistent with its essential role in signaling through the receptors for IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-9 and IL-15 by non-covalent association of JAK3 with the gamma chain  
20 common to these multichain receptors. XSCID patient populations have been identified with severely reduced levels of JAK3 protein or with genetic defects to the common gamma chain, suggesting that immunosuppression should result from blocking signaling through the JAK3 pathway. Animal studies have suggested that JAK3 not only plays a critical role in B and T  
25 lymphocyte maturation, but that JAK3 is constitutively required to maintain T cell function. Modulation of immune activity through this novel mechanism can prove useful in the treatment of T cell proliferative disorders such as transplant rejection and autoimmune diseases.

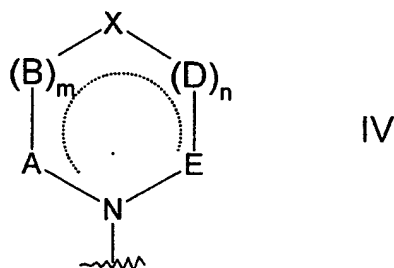
Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to a compound of the formula  
30



or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein

R<sup>1</sup> is a group of the formula



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wherein the dashed line represents optional double bonds;

m is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X, B and D are each independently oxygen,  $S(O)_d$  wherein d is 0, 1 or 2,  $NR^6$  or

10  $CR^7R^8$ ;

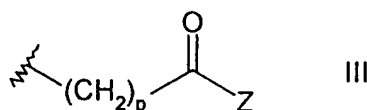
A and E are each  $CR^7R^8$ ; and

$R^6$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl (difluoromethylene),  $(C_1-C_3)$ alkyl(difluoromethylene) $(C_1-C_3)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy $(C_1-C_6)$ acyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino $(C_1-C_6)$ acyl,  $((C_1-C_6)alkyl)_2$ amino $(C_1-C_6)$ acyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl,  $(C_5-C_9)$ heteroaryl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_5-C_9)$ heteroaryl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ cycloalkyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ cycloalkyl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, hydroxy $(C_2-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ acyloxy $(C_2-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy $(C_2-C_6)$ alkyl, piperazinyl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ acylamino $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_5-C_9)$ heteroaryl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylthio $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ arylthio $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylsulfinyl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ arylsulfinyl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylsulfonyl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ arylsulfonyl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, amino $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $((C_1-C_6)alkyl)_2$ amino $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $R^{13}CO(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl wherein  $R^{13}$  is  $R^{20}O$  or  $R^{20}R^{21}N$  wherein  $R^{20}$  and  $R^{21}$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or  $(C_5-C_9)$ heteroaryl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl; or  $R^{14}(C_2-C_6)$ alkyl wherein  $R^{14}$  is  $(C_1-C_6)$ acylpiperazino,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ arylpiperazino,  $(C_5-C_9)$ heteroarylpiperazino,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylpiperazino,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylpiperazino,  $(C_5-C_9)$ heteroaryl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylpiperazino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperidino, pyrrolidino, piperidyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylpiperidyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ arylpiperidyl,  $(C_5-C_9)$ heteroarylpiperidyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylpiperidyl,  $(C_5-C_9)$ heteroaryl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylpiperidyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxyacyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylaminoaryl,  $((C_1-C_6)alkyl)_2$ aminoacyl or  $(C_1-C_6)$ acylpiperidyl;

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$R^7$  and  $R^8$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, amino, hydroxy,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino,  $((C_1-C_6)alkyl)$ amino,  $(C_1-C_6)$ acylamino,  $(C_1-C_6)$ acyl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino, carboxy,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxyacyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylaminoacyl,  $((C_1-C_6)alkyl)_2$ aminoacyl, aminoacyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl $(C_1-$

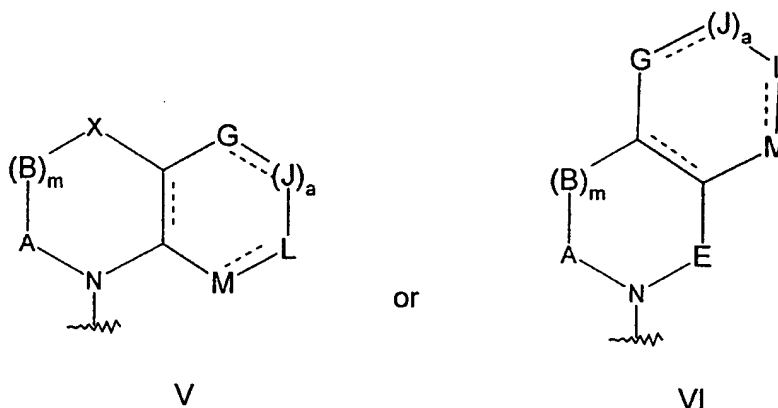
- 5 C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl (difluoromethylene), (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)alkyl(difluoromethylene)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, hydroxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acyloxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, piperazinyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, piperidyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylthio(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylthio(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfinyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylsulfinyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylsulfonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, ((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl)<sub>2</sub>amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, R<sup>13</sup>CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or R<sup>13</sup>CO(C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl wherein R<sup>13</sup> is R<sup>20</sup>O or R<sup>20</sup>R<sup>21</sup>N wherein R<sup>20</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> are each independently
- 15 selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl; R<sup>14</sup>, R<sup>14</sup>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or R<sup>14</sup>(C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl wherein R<sup>14</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acylpiperazino, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylpiperazino, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroarylpiperazino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperazino, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperazino, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperazino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperidino, pyrrolidino, piperidyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylpiperidyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroarylpiperidyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acylpiperidyl; or a group of the formula



wherein p is 0, 1, 2 or 3; and

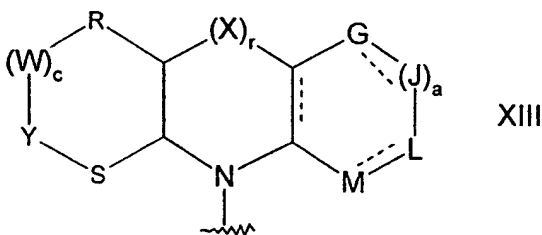
- 25 Z is hydroxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy or NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, piperidyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylpiperidyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroarylpiperidyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acylpiperidyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, R<sup>5</sup>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)alkyl(CHR<sup>5</sup>)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl wherein R<sup>5</sup> is hydroxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acyloxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, piperazino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylthio, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylthio, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfinyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylsulfinyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfoxyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylsulfoxyl, amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino, ((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl)<sub>2</sub> amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acylpiperazino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperazino, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperazino, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperazino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperidino or pyrrolidino; R<sup>6</sup>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)alkyl(CHR<sup>6</sup>)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl wherein R<sup>6</sup> is piperidyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylpiperidyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroarylpiperidyl or (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl;

- 5 or when n is at least 1, D and E, or D and X, are each  $CR^7R^8$ , the adjacent  $R^7$  groups may be taken together, with the carbons to which they are attached, to form groups of the formulas



wherein the dashed lines represent optional double bonds;

- 10 a is 0, 1 or 2;  
 m, A, B and X are as defined above; and  
 G, J, L and M are each independently oxygen,  $S(O)_d$  wherein d is 0, 1 or 2,  $NR^6$  or  $CR^7R^8$  wherein  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are as defined above;  
 or when n is 1, D and E are each  $CR^7R^8$  and m is 1, A and B are each  $CR^7R^8$ , the  
 15 respective adjacent  $R^7$  groups may be taken together, with the carbons to which they are attached, to form a group of the formula



wherein the dashed bond represent optional double bonds;

- a, G, J, L and M are as define above;  
 20 r is 0 or 1;  
 c is 0, 1 or 2; and  
 R, W, Y and S are each independently oxygen,  $S(O)_d$  wherein d is 0, 1 or 2,  $NR^6$  or  $CR^7R^8$  wherein  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are as defined above;  
 $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  
 25 deuterium, amino, halo, hydroxy, nitro, carboxy,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl, trifluoromethyl,

5 trifluoromethoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy wherein the alkyl or alkoxy groups are optionally substituted by one to three groups selected from halo, hydroxy, carboxy, amino (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylthio, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino, ((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl)<sub>2</sub>amino, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heterocycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)cycloalkyl or (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl; or R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each independently (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino, ((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl)<sub>2</sub>amino, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylthio, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylthio, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfinyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylsulfinyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfonyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylsulfonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy-CO-NH-, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino-CO-, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heterocycloalkyl or (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl wherein the heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl and aryl groups are optionally substituted by one to three halo, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-CO-NH-, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy-CO-NH-, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-CO-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy-CO-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy-CO-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, carboxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, benzyloxycarbonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxycarbonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl, amino, amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxycarbonylamino, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxycarbonylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino, ((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl)<sub>2</sub>amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, ((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl)<sub>2</sub>amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, hydroxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxycarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxycarbonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy-CO-NH-, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-CO-NH-, cyano, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heterocycloalkyl, amino-CO-NH-, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino-CO-NH-, ((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl)<sub>2</sub>amino-CO-NH-, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylamino-CO-NH-, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroarylamino-CO-NH-, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino-CO-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, ((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl)<sub>2</sub>amino-CO-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylamino-CO-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroarylamino-CO-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfonylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfonylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylsulfonyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylsulfonylamino, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylsulfonylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfonylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfonylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heterocycloalkyl;

with the proviso that when A, B or X, in formulas V or VI, is defined as NR<sup>6</sup> or CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and/or R<sup>3</sup> must be halo;

with the proviso that when R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each independently hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, R<sup>1</sup> cannot be unsubstituted piperidiny;

with the proviso that when R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each hydrogen, R<sup>1</sup> cannot be unsubstituted morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl;

with the proviso that when R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each hydrogen, R<sup>1</sup> cannot be piperazinyl; and

with the proviso that the groups of formulae IV, V, VI or XIII do not contain two or more oxygens, sulfurs or combinations thereof in adjacent positions.

The present invention also relates to the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of compounds of the formula I. The acids which are used to prepare the pharmaceutically

5 acceptable acid addition salts of the aforementioned base compounds of this invention are those which form non-toxic acid addition salts, i.e., salts containing pharmacologically acceptable anions, such as the hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, nitrate, sulfate, bisulfate, phosphate, acid phosphate, acetate, lactate, citrate, acid citrate, tartrate, bitartrate, succinate, maleate, fumarate, gluconate, saccharate, benzoate, methanesulfonate, ethanesulfonate,  
10 benzenesulfonate, p-toluenesulfonate and pamoate [i.e., 1,1'-methylene-bis-(2-hydroxy-3-naphthoate)]salts.

The invention also relates to base addition salts of formula I. The chemical bases that may be used as reagents to prepare pharmaceutically acceptable base salts of those compounds of formula I that are acidic in nature are those that form non-toxic base salts with  
15 such compounds. Such non-toxic base salts include, but are not limited to those derived from such pharmacologically acceptable cations such as alkali metal cations (e.g., potassium and sodium) and alkaline earth metal cations (e.g., calcium and magnesium), ammonium or water-soluble amine addition salts such as N-methylglucamine-(meglumine), and the lower alkanolammonium and other base salts of pharmaceutically acceptable organic amines.

20 The term "alkyl", as used herein, unless otherwise indicated, includes saturated monovalent hydrocarbon radicals having straight, branched or cyclic moieties or combinations thereof.

The term "alkoxy", as used herein, includes O-alkyl groups wherein "alkyl" is defined above.

25 The term "halo", as used herein, unless otherwise indicated, includes fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo.

The compounds of this invention may contain double bonds. When such bonds are present, the compounds of the invention exist as cis and trans configurations and as mixtures thereof.

30 Unless otherwise indicated, the alkyl and alkenyl groups referred to herein, as well as the alkyl moieties of other groups referred to herein (e.g., alkoxy), may be linear or branched, and they may also be cyclic (e.g., cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl) or be linear or branched and contain cyclic moieties. Unless otherwise indicated, halogen includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

35 (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)Cycloalkyl when used herein refers to cycloalkyl groups containing zero to two levels of unsaturation such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, 1,3-cyclohexadiene, cycloheptyl, cycloheptenyl, bicyclo[3.2.1]octane, norbornanyl etc..

(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)Heterocycloalkyl when used herein refers to pyrrolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl,  
40 dihydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, pyranyl, thiopyranyl, aziridinyl, oxiranyl, methylenedioxy,



5 chromenyl, isoxazolidinyl, 1,3-oxazolidin-3-yl, isothiazolidinyl, 1,3-thiazolidin-3-yl, 1,2-pyrazolidin-2-yl, 1,3-pyrazolidin-1-yl, piperidinyl, thiomorpholinyl, 1,2-tetrahydrothiazin-2-yl, 1,3-tetrahydrothiazin-3-yl, tetrahydrothiadiazinyl, morpholinyl, 1,2-tetrahydrodiazin-2-yl, 1,3-tetrahydrodiazin-1-yl, tetrahydroazepinyl, piperazinyl, chromanyl, etc. One of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the connection of said (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heterocycloalkyl rings is through a  
10 carbon or a sp<sup>3</sup> hybridized nitrogen heteroatom.

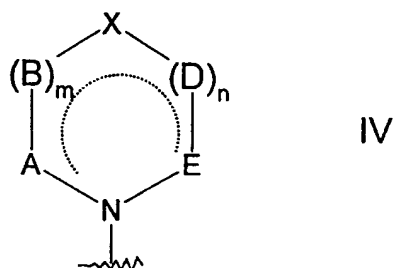
(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)Heteroaryl when used herein refers to furyl, thienyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, isothiazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrrolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, imidazolyl, 1,3,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, 1,2,4-triazinyl, 1,2,3-triazinyl, 1,3,5-triazinyl, pyrazolo[3,4-  
15 b]pyridinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, purinyl, 6,7-dihydro-5H-[1]pyrindinyl, benzo[b]thiophenyl, 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydro-quinolin-3-yl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thianaphthenyl, isothianaphthenyl, benzofuranyl, isobenzofuranyl, isoindolyl, indolyl, indoliziny, indazolyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, quinoxaliny, quinoxaliny, benzoxazinyl; etc. One of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the connection of said (C<sub>2</sub>-  
20 C<sub>9</sub>)heterocycloalkyl rings is through a carbon atom or a sp<sup>3</sup> hybridized nitrogen heteroatom.

(C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl when used herein refers to phenyl or naphthyl.

Compounds of formula (I) may be administered in a pharmaceutically acceptable form either alone or in combination with one or more additional agents which modulate a mammalian immune system or with antiinflammatory agents. These agents may include but are not limited  
25 to cyclosporin A (e.g. Sandimmune<sup>®</sup> or Neoral<sup>®</sup>), rapamycin, FK-506 (tacrolimus), leflunomide, deoxyspergualin, mycophenolate (e.g. Cellcept<sup>®</sup>), azathioprine (e.g. Imuran<sup>®</sup>), daclizumab (e.g. Zenapax<sup>®</sup>), OKT3 (e.g. Orthoclone<sup>®</sup>), AtGam, aspirin, acetaminophen, ibuprofen, naproxen, piroxicam, and antiinflammatory steroids (e.g. prednisolone or dexamethasone). These agents may be administered as part of the same or separate dosage forms, via the same or different  
30 routes of administration, and on the same or different administration schedules according to standard pharmaceutical practice.

The compounds of this invention include all configurational isomers (e.g., cis and trans isomers) and all optical isomers of compounds of the formula I (e.g., enantiomers and diastereomers), as well as racemic, diastereomeric and other mixtures of such isomers. This  
35 invention also includes all rotamers of compounds of formula I as well as scelemic mixtures.

Preferred compounds of formula I include those wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a group of the formula



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wherein the dashed line represents optional double bonds;

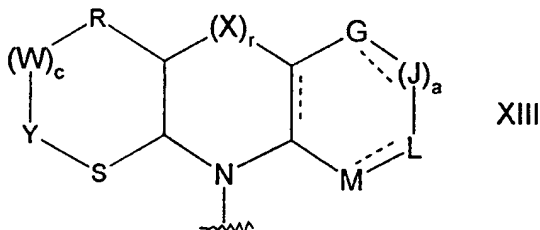
m is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

10 X, B and D are each independently oxygen,  $S(O)_d$  wherein d is 0, 1 or 2,  $NR^6$  or  $CR^7R^8$ ;

A and E are each independently  $CR^7R^8$  or  $NR^6$ ;

or when n is 1, D and E are each  $CR^7R^8$  and m is 1, A and B are each  $CR^7R^8$ , the  
 15 respective adjacent  $R^7$  groups may be taken together, with the carbons to which they are  
 attached, to form a group of the formula



wherein the dashed bond represent optional double bonds;

a, G, J, L and M are as define above;

r is 0 or 1;

20 c is 0, 1 or 2; and

R, W, Y and S are each independently oxygen,  $S(O)_d$  wherein d is 0, 1 or 2,  $NR^6$  or  $CR^7R^8$  wherein  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are as defined above.

Other preferred compounds of formula I include those wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are each  
 independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy,  
 25  $(C_3-C_{10})$ cycloalkyl,  $(C_3-C_{10})$ cycloalkoxy,  $(C_2-C_9)$ heterocycloalkyl,  $(C_5-C_9)$ heteroaryl or  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl.

Specific preferred compounds of formula I include the following:

5-Fluoro-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;

4-Piperidin-1-yl-5-trifluoromethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;

- 5           2-{3-Ethyl-4-[methyl-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amino]-cyclopentyl}-propan-2-ol;  
2-{3-Ethyl-4-[(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amino]-cyclopentyl}-  
propan-2-ol;  
N,N-Dimethyl-N'-[3-(4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-benzyl]-ethane-  
1,2-diamine;
- 10           2-[1-(5-m-Tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-ethanol;  
5-(3-Isopropyl-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
5-(3-Methyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
5-(1-Methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
5-(2-Methyl-pyridin-4-yl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
- 15           5-Chloro-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
5-Chloro-4-(octahydro-indol-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
5-Ethynyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
4-Piperidin-1-yl-5-m-tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine; and  
4-(3,3-Dimethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine.

20           The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for (a) treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Leukemia, and other autoimmune diseases or (b) the inhibition  
25 of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising an amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, effective in such disorders or conditions and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

          The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for (a) treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple  
30 sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Leukemia, and other autoimmune diseases or (b) the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising an amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt  
35 thereof, alone or in combination with T-cell immunosuppressant or antiinflammatory agents, effective in such disorders or conditions and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

          The present invention also relates to a method for the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically  
40 acceptable salt thereof.

5           The present invention also relates to a method for treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Leukemia, and other autoimmune diseases in a mammal, including a human,  
10           comprising administering to said mammal an amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, effective in treating such a condition.

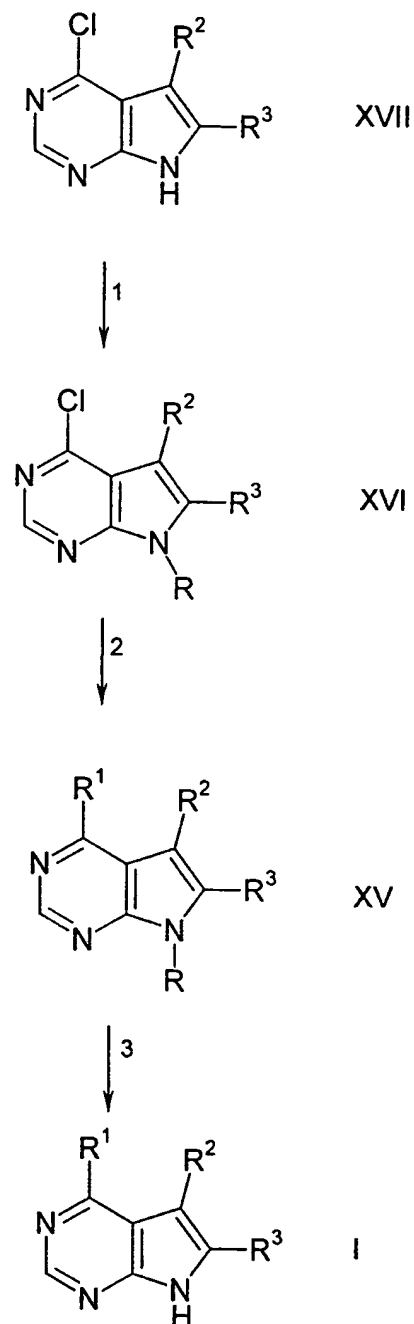
          The present invention also relates to a method for the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically  
15           acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with T-cell immunosuppressant or antiinflammatory agents.

          The present invention also relates to a method for treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic  
20           dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Leukemia, and other autoimmune diseases in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said mammal an amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination with T-cell immunosuppressant or antiinflammatory agents, effective in treating such a condition.

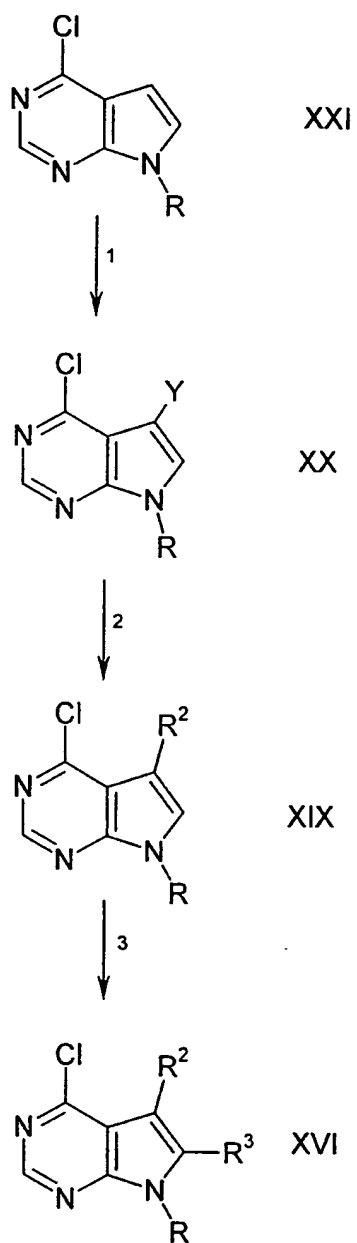
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Detailed Description of the Invention

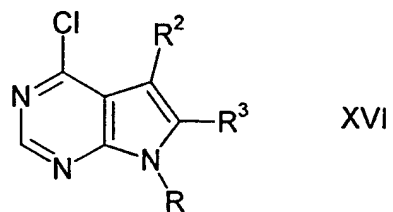
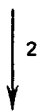
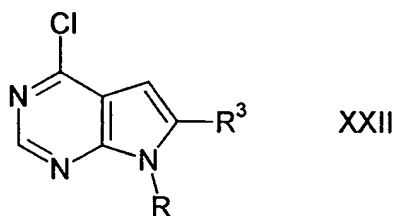
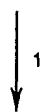
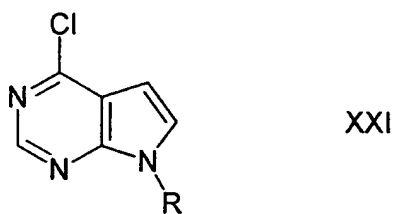
The following reaction Schemes illustrate the preparation of the compounds of the present invention. Unless otherwise indicated  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^9$  in the reaction Schemes and the discussion that follow are defined as above.

SCHEME 1

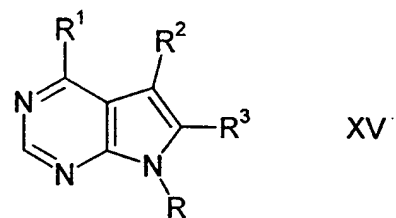
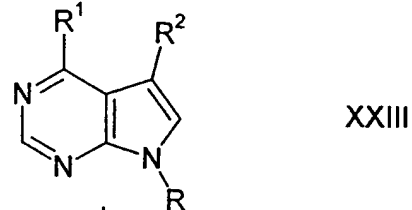
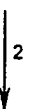
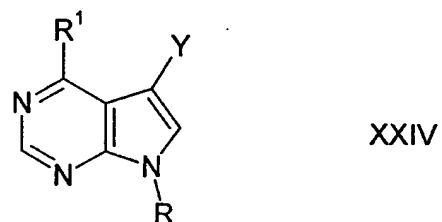
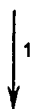
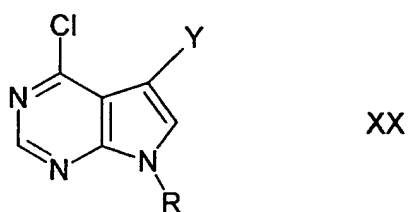
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SCHEME 2

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SCHEME 3

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SCHEME 4



5           In reaction 1 of Scheme 1, the 4-chloropyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XVII** is converted to the corresponding compound of formula **XVI**, wherein R is benzenesulfonyl or benzyl, by treating **XVII** with benzenesulfonyl chloride, benzylchloride or benzylbromide in the presence of a base, such as sodium hydride or potassium carbonate, and a polar aprotic solvent, such as dimethylformamide or tetrahydrofuran. The reaction  
10 mixture is stirred at a temperature between about 0°C to about 70°C, preferably about 30°C, for a time period between about 1 hour to about 3 hours, preferably about 2 hours.

          In reaction 2 of Scheme 1, the 4-chloropyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XVI** is converted to the corresponding 4-aminopyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XV** by coupling **XVI** with a compound of the formula R'H. The reaction is carried out in an  
15 alcohol solvent, such as tert-butanol, methanol or ethanol, or other high boiling organic solvents, such as dimethylformamide, 1,4-dioxane or 1,2-dichloroethane, at a temperature between about 60°C to about 120°C, preferably about 80°C. Typical reaction times are between about 2 hours to about 48 hours, preferably about 16 hours.

          In reaction 3 of Scheme 1, removal of the protecting group from the compound of  
20 formula **XV**, wherein R is benzenesulfonyl, to give the corresponding compound of formula **I**, is carried out by treating **XV** with an alkali base, such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, in an alcohol solvent, such as methanol or ethanol, or mixed solvents, such as alcohol/tetrahydrofuran or alcohol/water. The reaction is carried out at room temperature for a time period between about 15 minutes to about 1 hour, preferably 30 minutes. Removal of the  
25 protecting group from the compound of formula **XV**, wherein R is benzyl, is conducted by treating **XV** with sodium in ammonia at a temperature of about -78°C for a time period between about 15 minutes to about 1 hour.

          In reaction 1 of Scheme 2, the 4-chloropyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XXI**, wherein R is hydrogen or benzenesulfonate, is converted to the 4-chloro-5-  
30 halopyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XX**, wherein Y is chloro, bromo or iodo, by reacting **XXI** with N-chlorosuccinimide, N-bromosuccinimide or N-iodosuccinimide. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux, in chloroform, for a time period between about 1 hour to about 3 hours, preferably about 1 hour. Alternatively, in reaction 1 of Scheme 2, the 4-chloropyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine of formula **XXI**, wherein R is hydrogen, is converted to the  
35 corresponding 4-chloro-5-nitropyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine of formula **XX**, wherein Y is nitro, by reacting **XXI** with nitric acid in sulfuric acid at a temperature between about -10°C to about 10°C, preferably about 0°C, for a time period between about 5 minutes to about 15 minutes, preferably about 10 minutes. The compound of formula **XXI**, wherein Y is nitro, is converted to the corresponding 4-chloro-5-aminopyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine of the formula **XX**, wherein Y is

- 5 amino, by reacting **XXI** under a variety of conditions known to one skilled in the art such as palladium hydrogenolysis or tin(IV)chloride and hydrochloric acid.

In reaction 2 of Scheme 2, the 4-chloro-5-halopyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XX**, wherein R is hydrogen, is converted to the corresponding compound of formula **XIX**, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or benzyl, by treating **XX** with N-butyllithium, at a temperature  
10 of about -78°C, and reacting the dianion intermediate so formed with an alkylhalide or benzylhalide at a temperature between about -78°C to room temperature, preferably room temperature. Alternatively, the dianion so formed is reacted with molecular oxygen to form the corresponding 4-chloro-5-hydroxypyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XIX**, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydroxy. The compound of formula **XX**, wherein Y is bromine or iodine and R is  
15 benzenesulfonate, is converted to the compound of formula **XIX**, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)aryl or vinyl, by treating **XX** with N-butyllithium, at a temperature of about -78°C, followed by the addition of zinc chloride, at a temperature of about -78°C. The corresponding organo zinc intermediate so formed is then reacted with aryl iodide or vinyl iodide in the presence of a catalytic quantity of palladium. The reaction mixture is stirred at a temperature between about  
20 50°C to about 80°C, preferably about 70°C, for a time period between about 1 hour to about 3 hours, preferably about 1 hour.

In reaction 3 of Scheme 2, the compound of formula **XIX** is converted to the corresponding compound of formula **XVI** by treating **XIX** with N-butyllithium, lithium diisopropylamine or sodium hydride, at a temperature of about -78°C, in the presence of a  
25 polar aprotic solvent, such as tetrahydrofuran. The anionic intermediate so formed is further reacted with (a) alkylhalide or benzylhalide, at a temperature between about -78°C to room temperature, preferably -78 °C, when R<sup>3</sup> is alkyl or benzyl; (b) an aldehyde or ketone, at a temperature between about -78°C to room temperature, preferably -78°C, when R<sup>3</sup> is alkoxy; and (c) zinc chloride, at a temperature between about -78°C to room temperature, preferably -  
30 78°C, and the corresponding organozinc intermediate so formed is then reacted with aryl iodide or vinyl iodide in the presence of a catalytic quantity of palladium. The resulting reaction mixture is stirred at a temperature between about 50°C to about 80°C, preferably about 70°C, for a time period between about 1 hour to about 3 hours, preferably about 1 hour. Alternatively, the anion so formed is reacted with molecular oxygen to form the corresponding  
35 4-chloro-6-hydroxypyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XVI**, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is hydroxy.

In reaction 1 of Scheme 3, the 4-chloropyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XXI** is converted to the corresponding compound of formula **XXII**, according to the procedure described above in reaction 3 of Scheme 2.

5           In reaction 2 of Scheme 3, the compound of formula **XXII** is converted to the corresponding compound of formula **XVI**, according to the procedures described above in reactions 1 and 2 of Scheme 3.

          In reaction 1 of Scheme 4, the 4-chloropyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XX** is converted to the corresponding 4-aminopyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XXIV**, according to the procedure described above in reaction 2 of Scheme 1.

10           In reaction 2 of Scheme 4, the 4-amino-5-halopyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine compound of formula **XXIV**, wherein R is benzenesulfonate and Z is bromine or iodine, is converted to the corresponding compound of formula **XXIII** by reacting **XXIV** with (a) arylboronic acid, when R<sup>2</sup> is aryl, in an aprotic solvent, such as tetrahydrofuran or dioxane, in the presence of a catalytic  
15           quantity of palladium (0) at a temperature between about 50°C to about 100°C, preferably about 70°C, for a time period between about 2 hours to about 48 hours, preferably about 12 hours; (b) alkynes, when R<sup>2</sup> is alkynyl, in the presence of a catalytic quantity of copper (I) iodide and palladium (0), and a polar solvent, such as dimethylformamide, at room temperature, for a time period between about 1 hour to about 5 hours, preferably about 3  
20           hours; and (c) alkenes or styrenes, when R<sup>2</sup> is vinyl or styrenyl, in the presence of a catalytic quantity of palladium in dimethylformamide, dioxane or tetrahydrofuran, at a temperature between about 80°C to about 100°C, preferably about 100°C, for a time period between about 2 hours to about 48 hours, preferably about 48 hours.

          In reaction 3 of Scheme 4, the compound of formula **XXIII** is converted to the  
25           corresponding compound of formula **XV**, according to the procedure described above in reaction 3 of Scheme 2.

          The compounds of the present invention that are basic in nature are capable of forming a wide variety of different salts with various inorganic and organic acids. Although such salts must be pharmaceutically acceptable for administration to animals, it is often  
30           desirable in practice to initially isolate the compound of the present invention from the reaction mixture as a pharmaceutically unacceptable salt and then simply convert the latter back to the free base compound by treatment with an alkaline reagent and subsequently convert the latter free base to a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt. The acid addition salts of the base compounds of this invention are readily prepared by treating the base compound with a  
35           substantially equivalent amount of the chosen mineral or organic acid in an aqueous solvent medium or in a suitable organic solvent, such as methanol or ethanol. Upon careful evaporation of the solvent, the desired solid salt is readily obtained. The desired acid salt can also be precipitated from a solution of the free base in an organic solvent by adding to the solution an appropriate mineral or organic acid.

5           Those compounds of the present invention that are acidic in nature, are capable of forming base salts with various pharmacologically acceptable cations. Examples of such salts include the alkali metal or alkaline-earth metal salts and particularly, the sodium and potassium salts. These salts are all prepared by conventional techniques. The chemical bases which are used as reagents to prepare the pharmaceutically acceptable base salts of this invention are  
10 those which form non-toxic base salts with the acidic compounds of the present invention. Such non-toxic base salts include those derived from such pharmacologically acceptable cations as sodium, potassium calcium and magnesium, etc. These salts can easily be prepared by treating the corresponding acidic compounds with an aqueous solution containing the desired pharmacologically acceptable cations, and then evaporating the resulting solution to dryness,  
15 preferably under reduced pressure. Alternatively, they may also be prepared by mixing lower alkanolic solutions of the acidic compounds and the desired alkali metal alkoxide together, and then evaporating the resulting solution to dryness in the same manner as before. In either case, stoichiometric quantities of reagents are preferably employed in order to ensure completeness of reaction and maximum yields of the desired final product.

20           The compositions of the present invention may be formulated in a conventional manner using one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Thus, the active compounds of the invention may be formulated for oral, buccal, intranasal, parenteral (e.g., intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous) or rectal administration or in a form suitable for administration by inhalation or insufflation. The active compounds of the invention may also be formulated  
25 for sustained delivery.

          For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the form of, for example, tablets or capsules prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (e.g., pregelatinized maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g., lactose, microcrystalline  
30 cellulose or calcium phosphate); lubricants (e.g., magnesium stearate, talc or silica); disintegrants (e.g., potato starch or sodium starch glycolate); or wetting agents (e.g., sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well known in the art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, for example, solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other  
35 suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents (e.g., sorbitol syrup, methyl cellulose or hydrogenated edible fats); emulsifying agents (e.g., lecithin or acacia); non-aqueous vehicles (e.g., almond oil, oily esters or ethyl alcohol); and preservatives (e.g., methyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoates or sorbic acid).

5 For buccal administration, the composition may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

The active compounds of the invention may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection, including using conventional catheterization techniques or infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, e.g., in ampules or  
10 in multi-dose containers, with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulating agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for reconstitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g., sterile pyrogen-free water, before use.

15 The active compounds of the invention may also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, e.g., containing conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter or other glycerides.

For intranasal administration or administration by inhalation, the active compounds of the invention are conveniently delivered in the form of a solution or suspension from a pump  
20 spray container that is squeezed or pumped by the patient or as an aerosol spray presentation from a pressurized container or a nebulizer, with the use of a suitable propellant, e.g., dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized aerosol, the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. The pressurized container or  
25 nebulizer may contain a solution or suspension of the active compound. Capsules and cartridges (made, for example, from gelatin) for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of a compound of the invention and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

A proposed dose of the active compounds of the invention for oral, parenteral or  
30 buccal administration to the average adult human for the treatment of the conditions referred to above (e.g., asthma) is 0.1 to 1000 mg of the active ingredient per unit dose which could be administered, for example, 1 to 4 times per day.

Aerosol formulations for treatment of the conditions referred to above (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis) in the average adult human are preferably arranged so that each metered  
35 dose or "puff" of aerosol contains 20 µg to 1000 µg of the compound of the invention. The overall daily dose with an aerosol will be within the range 0.1 mg to 1000 mg. Administration may be several times daily, for example 2, 3, 4 or 8 times, giving for example, 1, 2 or 3 doses each time.

A compound of formula (I) administered in a pharmaceutically acceptable form either  
40 alone or in combination with one or more additional agents which modulate a mammalian immune

5 system or with antiinflammatory agents, agents which may include but are not limited to cyclosporin A (e.g. Sandimmune® or Neoral®, rapamycin, FK-506 (tacrolimus), leflunomide, deoxyspergualin, mycophenolate (e.g. Cellcept®, azathioprine (e.g. Imuran®), daclizumab (e.g. Zenapax®), OKT3 (e.g. Orthocolone®), AtGam, aspirin, acetaminophen, ibuprofen, naproxen, piroxicam, and antiinflammatory steroids (e.g. prednisolone or dexamethasone); and such agents  
10 may be administered as part of the same or separate dosage forms, via the same or different routes of administration, and on the same or different administration schedules according to standard pharmaceutical practice.

FK506 (Tacrolimus) is given orally at 0.10-0.15 mg/kg body weight, every 12 hours, within first 48 hours postoperative. Does is monitored by serum Tacrolimus trough levels.

15 Cyclosporin A (Sandimmune oral or intravenous formulation, or Neoral®, oral solution or capsules) is given orally at 5 mg/kg body weight, every 12 hours within 48 hours postoperative. Dose is monitored by blood Cyclosporin A trough levels.

The active agents can be formulated for sustained delivery according to methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Examples of such formulations can be found in  
20 United States Patents 3,538,214, 4,060,598, 4,173,626, 3,119,742, and 3,492,397.

The ability of the compounds of formula I or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts to inhibit Janus Kinase 3 and, consequently, demonstrate their effectiveness for treating disorders or conditions characterized by Janus Kinase 3 is shown by the following in vitro assay tests.

#### 25 Biological Assay

##### JAK3 (JH1:GST) Enzymatic Assay

The JAK3 kinase assay utilizes a protein expressed in baculovirus-infected SF9 cells (a fusion protein of GST and the catalytic domain of human JAK3) purified by affinity chromatography on glutathione-Sepharose. The substrate for the reaction is poly-Glutamic acid-Tyrosine (PGT (4:1), Sigma catalog # P0275), coated onto Nunc Maxi Sorp plates at 100  
30 µg/ml overnight at 37°C. The morning after coating, the plates are washed three times and JAK3 is added to the wells containing 100 µl of kinase buffer (50 mM HEPES, pH 7.3, 125 mM NaCl, 24 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>) + 0.2 uM ATP + 1 mM Na orthovanadate.) The reaction proceeds for 30 minutes at room temperature and the plates is washed three more times. The level of  
35 phosphorylated tyrosine in a given well is quantitated by standard ELISA assay utilizing an anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (ICN PY20, cat. #69-151-1).

##### DND 39/IL-4 Cellular Assay for JAK3 kinase Inhibitors

The DND 39/IL-4 assay is designed to find inhibitors of JAK3 kinase activity which would be prime candidates for immunosuppressive and/or allergy. The assay uses a B-cell line  
40 called DND39 which has had the luciferase gene driven by the germ line IgE promoter stably

5 integrated into one of the chromosomes. When these cells are stimulated with IL-4, the kinase JAK3, which is associated with the IL-4 receptor, phosphorylates the signal transducer STAT6. STAT6 then binds to the germline IgE promoter and starts transcription of the luciferase gene. Luciferase is measured in a lysate of these cells using the Promega luciferase assay reagent system.

10 Note: DND39 cells are grown in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% heat inactivated FCS, 2 mM L-Glutamine, and 100 units/ml Pen./Strep. The cells are maintained from  $1 \times 10^5$  to  $1 \times 10^6$  cells/ml. Split to  $1 \times 10^5$  on Friday, cells will be at about  $1 \times 10^6$  on Monday. Then split 1:2 during the week keeping 200 ml in a flask as needed.

3x10<sup>5</sup> DND39 cells are plated in 100  $\mu$ l of RPMI 1640 supplemented with 1% heat  
15 inactivated FCS, 2 mM L-glutamine, and 100 units/ml Pen/Step in a 96 well Vee bottom plate (Nunc). Compounds are diluted serially 1:2 in DMSO starting at 4mM to 1.9 $\mu$ M. In a 96 well polypropylene plate, changing tips after each dilution. Then 5 $\mu$ l of each dilution are added to 500 $\mu$ l of RPMI/1% serum in a 96 tube rack. 125  $\mu$ L of the compound dilutions are added to the cells and incubated at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for one hour. After one hour, 25  $\mu$ l of 25 ng/ml IL-4  
20 is added to the cells and mixed. Final concentration of IL-4 is 2.5 ng/ml and final concentration of compound is from 20  $\mu$ M to 156 nM. The cells are then incubated overnight 16-18 hours. The plate is then centrifuged at 2500-3000 RPM in a table top centrifuge for 5 minutes. The culture supernatant is carefully removed by aspiration with an 8 well manifold. 100  $\mu$ l of PBS with calcium and magnesium is added to the pelleted cells. The cells are  
25 resuspended in the PBS and transferred to a Packard white OptiPlate. 100  $\mu$ l of Packard's LucLite reagent is added to the wells of the OptiPlate.

The following Examples illustrate the preparation of the compounds of the present invention but it is not limited to the details thereof. Melting points are uncorrected. NMR data are reported in parts per million ( $\delta$ ) and are referenced to the deuterium lock signal from the  
30 sample solvent (deuteriochloroform unless otherwise specified). Commercial reagents were utilized without further purification. THF refers to tetrahydrofuran. DMF refers to N,N-dimethylformamide. Low Resolution Mass Spectra (LRMS) were recorded on either a Hewlett Packard 5989®, utilizing chemical ionization (ammonium), or a Fisons (or Micro Mass) Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization (APCI) platform which uses a 50/50 mixture  
35 of acetonitrile/water with 0.1% formic acid as the ionizing agent. Room or ambient temperature refers to 20-25°C.

5

**EXAMPLE 1****Cyclohexyl-methyl-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amine****METHOD A****Cyclohexyl-methyl-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amine**

A mixture of 200 mg (1.30 mmol) of 4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine (prepared  
10 by the method of Davoll, J. Am. Chem. Soc., (1960), 82, 131), the product from Method A  
(589 mg/5.21 mmol) and 3 mL of tert-butanol was stirred in a sealed tube at 100 °C for 24  
hours. The reaction mixture was added to water, acidified to pH 1 with 1 N hydrochloric acid  
(aq), washed twice with diethylether (ether) and basified to pH 14 with 1 N sodium hydroxide  
(NaOH). The resulting precipitate was filtered and dried in vacuo to obtain 263 mg (88%) of  
15 the title compound, mp 177-180 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.11-1.22 (m, 1H), 1.43-  
1.63 (m, 4H), 1.73 (br d, 1H, J = 13.3 Hz), 1.83-1.90 (m, 4 H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 4.69 (br, 1H),  
6.53 (d, 1H, J = 3.5 Hz), 7.03 (d, 1H, J = 3.5 Hz), 8.30 (s, 1H), 10.6 (br, 1H). LRMS: 231  
(M+1).

The title compounds of Examples 2-51 were prepared by a method analogous to that  
20 described in Example 1.

**EXAMPLE 2****9-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-2,3,4,4a,9,9a-hexahydro-1H-carbazole****EXAMPLE 3****4-(2,6-Dimethyl-morpholin-4-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

25 2,6-Dimethylmorpholine. LRMS: 233.3.

**EXAMPLE 4****4-Morpholin-4-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

4-Morpholine. LRMS: 205.

**EXAMPLE 5****4-(2,5-Dimethyl-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

30 2,5-Dimethylpyrrolidine. Melting Point: 227 - 229°C; LRMS: 216.3.

**EXAMPLE 6****4-(4-Benzyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

4-Benzylpiperidine. Melting Point: 188 - 190°C; LRMS: 292.4.

35

**EXAMPLE 7****4-Phenyl-1-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-ol**

4-Phenylpiperidin-4-ol. Melting Point: 201 - 202°C; LRMS: 294.4.



5

**EXAMPLE 8****1-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one**

Piperidin-4-yl-1,3-dihydrobenzoimidazole. Melting Point: 182 - 184°C; LRMS: 334.4.

**EXAMPLE 9**

10

**1-Phenyl-8-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one**

1-Phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one. Melting Point: 232 - 234°C.

**EXAMPLE 10****4-(3-Methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

3-Methylpiperidine. Melting Point: 176 - 178°C; LRMS: 217.1.

15

**EXAMPLE 11****4-(3,5-Dimethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

3,5-Dimethylpiperidine. Melting Point: 258 - 260°C; LRMS: 231.

**EXAMPLE 12****4-(2-Methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

20

2-Methylpiperidine. Melting Point: 144 - 146°C; LRMS: 217.1.

**EXAMPLE 13****4-(2-Ethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

2-Ethylpiperidine. Melting Point: 112 - 114°C; LRMS: 231.

**EXAMPLE 14**

25

**[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-2-yl]-methanol**

Piperidine-2-yl-methanol. Melting Point: 135 - 136°C; LRMS: 232.9.

**EXAMPLE 15****1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidine-3-carboxylic acid diethylamide**

Piperidine-3-carboxylic acid diethylamide. LRMS: 302.1.

30

**EXAMPLE 16****2-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-2-yl]-ethanol**

Piperidin-2-yl-ethanol. Melting Point: 139 - 140°C.

**EXAMPLE 17****4-Azocan-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

35

Azapane. Melting Point: 225 - 226°C; LRMS: 231.3.

**EXAMPLE 18****1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidine-3-carboxylic acid amide**

Piperidine-3-carboxylic acid amide. Melting Point: 283 - 285°C.

5

**EXAMPLE 19****Dimethyl-[1-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl]-amine**

Dimethylpyrrolidin-3-yl-amine. Melting Point: 210 - 212°C; LRMS: 232.2.

**EXAMPLE 20****N-Ethyl-N-[1-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl]-acetamide**

10

N-Ethylpyrrolidin-3-yl-acetamide. Melting Point: 197 - 199°C; LRMS: 274.3.

**EXAMPLE 21****4-(2-Methoxymethyl-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

2-Methoxymethylpyrrolidine. Melting Point: 134 - 135°C; LRMS: 233.2.

**EXAMPLE 22**

15

**[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-2-yl]-methanol**

Pyrrolidin-2-yl-methanol. Melting Point: 188 - 189°C; LRMS: 219.3.

**EXAMPLE 23****N-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl]-acetamide**

Pyrrolidin-3-yl-acetamide. Melting Point: 260 - 261°C; LRMS: 246.3.

20

**EXAMPLE 24****4-(2-Propyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

Propylpiperidine. Melting Point: 106 - 107°C; LRMS: 245.3.

**EXAMPLE 25****4-(4-Methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

25

4-Methylpiperazine. Melting Point: 141 - 142°C.

**EXAMPLE 26****4-Piperazin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

Piperazine. Melting Point: 164 - 166°C.

**EXAMPLE 27**

30

**4-Azepan-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

Azapane. Melting Point: 210°C; LRMS: 217.3.

**EXAMPLE 28****1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-ol**

Pyrrolidin-3-ol. Melting Point: 220 - 225°C; LRMS: 205.2.

35

**EXAMPLE 29****[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-3-yl]-methanol**

Piperidine-3-yl-methanol. Melting Point: 161.5 - 163.5°C; LRMS: 234.3.

5

**EXAMPLE 30****1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester**

Piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester. Melting Point: 139 - 141°C; LRMS: 275.3.

**EXAMPLE 31****1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester**

10 Piperidine-3-carboxylic acid ethylester. Melting Point: 139.5 - 141.5°C; LRMS: 275.3.

**EXAMPLE 32****2-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-ethanol**

Piperidin-4-yl-ethanol. Melting Point: 129 - 131°C; LRMS: 265.3.

**EXAMPLE 33**

15

**4-(4-Phenyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

4-Phenylpiperidine. Melting Point: 195°C; LRMS: 279.

**EXAMPLE 34****4-(4-Trifluoromethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

4-Trifluoromethylpiperidine. Melting Point: 198°C; LRMS: 271.

20

**EXAMPLE 35****4-[4-(3-Phenyl-propyl)-piperidin-1-yl]-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

4-(3-Phenylpropyl)piperidine. Melting Point: 134°C; LRMS: 321.

**EXAMPLE 36****4-(3,3-Dimethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

25

3,3-Dimethylpiperidine. Melting Point: 204°C; LRMS: 231.

**EXAMPLE 37****1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidine-3-carboxylic acid**

Piperidine-3-carboxylic acid. Melting Point: 159 - 160°C; LRMS: 307.3.

**EXAMPLE 38**

30

**1-Methyl-10-oxa-4-aza-tricyclo[5.2.1.0%2,6&]decane**1-Methyl-4-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-10-oxa-4-aza-tricyclo[5.2.1]decane.  
Melting Point: 251 - 252°C; LRMS: 271.3.**EXAMPLE 39****1-(5-Chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-decahydro-quinoline**

35

Decahydroquinoline. Melting Point: 190 - 192°C; LRMS: 291.8.

**EXAMPLE 40****3-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-3-yl]-propionic acid ethyl ester**

Piperidin-3-yl-propionic acid ethyl ester. Melting Point: 101 - 103°C; LRMS: 303.4.

5

**EXAMPLE 41****3-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-3-yl]-propionic acid**

Piperidine-3-yl-propionic acid. Melting Point: 217 - 219°C; LRMS: 275.3.

**EXAMPLE 42****1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-3-ol**

10

Piperidin-3-ol. Melting Point: 152 - 154°C; LRMS: 219.3.

**EXAMPLE 43****3-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-3-yl]-propionamide**

Piperidin-3-yl-propionamide. Melting Point: 212 - 214°C; LRMS: 274.3.

**EXAMPLE 44**

15

**4-(2,6-Dimethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

2,6-Dimethylpiperidine. LRMS: 231.

**EXAMPLE 45****2-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-3-yl]-propan-2-ol**

Piperidin-3-yl-propan-2-ol. Melting Point: 182.8 - 183.6°C; LRMS: 261.

20

**EXAMPLE 46****2-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-propan-2-ol**

Piperidin-4-yl-propan-2-ol. Melting Point: 170.1 - 171.3°C; LRMS: 261.

**EXAMPLE 47****4-Methyl-1-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-ol**

25

4-Methylpiperidin-4-ol. Melting Point: 163.8 - 165.1°C; LRMS: 233.1.

**EXAMPLE 48****3-Methyl-8-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-ol**

3-Methyl-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-ol. Melting Point: 142.1 - 143.8°C; LRMS: 259.1.

30

**EXAMPLE 49****2-[1-(7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-2-yl]-propan-2-ol**

Pyrrolidin-2-yl-propan-2-ol. Melting Point: 173 dec; LRMS: 247.1.

**EXAMPLE 50****3-Methyl-1-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-ol**

35

3-Methylpyrrolidin-3-ol. LRMS: 219.

**EXAMPLE 51****4-Pyrazol-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

Pyrazole. LRMS: 186.2.

5

**EXAMPLE 52****Cyclohexyl-methyl-(6-phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amine**

Cyclohexylmethanamine.

**METHOD B****7-Benzenesulfonyl-4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

10 In a flame-dried flask under nitrogen, 780 mg of 60 % sodium hydride ( 19.5 mmol) in mineral oil was added to 30 mL of dimethylformamide (DMF) and the resulting mixture cooled to 0 °C. A solution of 2.0 g (13.0 mmol) of 4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine in 10 mL of DMF was added slowly over a 5 minute period. The reaction was stirred for 10 min at which time generation of hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) ceased. Benzenesulfonylchloride (1.7 mL/13.0 mmol) was  
15 added, the reaction warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 hour. Water was added, and the resulting precipitate was filtered and dried in vacuo to obtain 3.4 grams (89%) of the title compound as a crystalline solid, mp 163-167 °C.

**METHOD C****7-Benzenesulfonyl-4-chloro-6-phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

20 In a flame-dried flask under nitrogen, 0.53 mL (3.79 mmol) of diisopropylamine were dissolved in 5 mL of tetrahydrofuran (THF) and the solution cooled to -78 °C. n-Butyllithium (3.75 mmol as a 2.5 M solution in hexanes) was added and the resulting mixture brought to 0 °C with continued stirring for 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was again cooled to -78 °C and to this mixture added a solution of 1.0 grams (3.40 mmol) of the product from Method B  
25 in 10 mL of THF over a 10 min period. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour at -78 °C, at which time, 8.2 mL (4.10 mmol) of a 0.5 M solution of zinc chloride in THF was added, the reaction mixture was brought to room temperature and stirred for 1 hour. Iodobenzene (0.46 mL/4.11 mmol) and a suspension of 197 mg of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium in 2 mL of THF were added. The resulting mixture was stirred at reflux for 3 hours, cooled to room  
30 temperature, and partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The aqueous layer was acidified with 1 N HCl and extracted twice with dichloromethane. The dichloromethane layers were combined, washed with 1 N HCl and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to obtain the title compound. LRMS: 370, 372 (M+2).

**METHOD D****4-Chloro-6-phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

35 The product from Method C was dissolved in 10 mL of THF and to this solution was added 5.0 mL of methanol and 1.0 grams of NaOH. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 minutes, concentrated in vacuo and partitioned between a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (NH<sub>4</sub>Cl) and ethyl acetate. The resulting aqueous layer was extracted  
40 twice with ethyl acetate. The ethylacetate layers were combined, washed with brine, dried

- 5 over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica-gel chromatography (1:5 ethyl- acetate/hexane) to obtain 0.59 grams (76 %) of the title compound as a pale yellow solid, mp 145 °C (dec). LRMS: 230, 232 (M+2).

#### METHOD E

##### Cyclohexyl-methyl-(6-phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amine

- 10 The product from Method D (50 mg/0.218 mmol) was reacted with 0.12 mL of N-methylcyclohexylamine (0.920 mmol) as described in Method A. The reaction mixture was concentrate in vacuo, methanol was added, and the resulting precipitate filtered to provide 7 mg (10%) of the title compound as a yellow solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 1.18-1.25 (m, 1H), 1.47-1.66 (m, 4H), 1.75-1.90 (m, 5H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 4.74 (br, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 7.32-7.36  
15 (m, 1H), 7.47-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.77 (d, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz), 8.33 (s, 1H). LRMS: 307 (M+1).

The title compounds of Examples 53-58 were prepared by a method analogous to that described in Example 52.

#### EXAMPLE 53

##### 1-(6-Phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-decahydro-quinoline

- 20 Decahydroquinoline. LRMS: 333.4.

#### EXAMPLE 54

##### 4-(2-Ethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-6-phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

2-Ethylpiperidine. LRMS: 307.4.

#### EXAMPLE 55

##### 4-(3,3-Dimethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-6-phenyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

- 25 3,3-Dimethylpiperidine. LRMS: 307.4.

#### EXAMPLE 56

##### 6-Phenyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 279.4.

30

#### EXAMPLE 57

##### 4-Piperidin-1-yl-6-thiophen-3-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 285.4.

#### EXAMPLE 58

##### 4-Piperidin-1-yl-6-thiophen-2-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

- 35 Piperidine. LRMS: 285.4.

#### EXAMPLE 59

##### Cyclohexyl-methyl-(6-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amine

Cyclohexylmethylamine.

5

**METHOD F****7-Benzenesulfonyl-4-chloro-6-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

To flame-dried flask under N<sub>2</sub> was charged 0.57 ml (4.07 mmol) of diisopropylamine and 5.0 mL of dry THF. The solution was cooled to -78 °C and 1.63 mL (4.08 mmol) of a 2.5 M solution of n-butyllithium in hexanes added. The resulting mixture was brought to 0 °C and stirred for 10 minutes. After cooling the mixture again to -78 °C, a solution of 1.0 g (3.40 mmol) of crude product from Method C in 10 mL of dry THF was added over a 10 minute period. The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 hour, at which time, 0.28 mL (4.50 mmol) of iodomethane were added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 hours, quenched with a saturated solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and warmed to room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 5 minutes, diluted with water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and evaporated in vacuo to obtain the title compound. LRMS: 308, 310 (M+2).

**METHOD G****4-Chloro-6-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

The product from Method F was deprotected as described in Method E. The crude product was purified by trituration with hexanes and dichloromethane to obtain 250 mg (44%) of the title compound as a yellow solid. Mp 205 °C dec. LRMS 168, 170 (M+2).

**METHOD H****Cyclohexyl-methyl-(6-methyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amine**

The product from Method G (50 mg/0.298 mmol) was reacted with 100 mg (0.883 mmol) of N-methylcyclohexylamine as described in Method A. The reaction mixture was worked up as in Method A with the exception that ethyl acetate was used in place of ether. The title compound (42 mg, 58 % yield) was obtained as a white solid. Mp 221 °C dec. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 1.15-1.25 (m, 1H), 1.43-1.62 (m, 4H), 1.73 (br s, 1H, J = 13.7 Hz), 1.82-1.90 (m, 4H), 2.41 (d, 3H, J = 0.8 Hz), 3.21 (s, 3H), 4.63 (br s, 1H), 6.20 (s, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 10.1 (br s, 1H). LRMS: 245 (M+1).

The title compound of Example 60 was prepared by a method analogous to that described in Example 59.

**EXAMPLE 60**

35

**6-Methyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

Piperidine. LRMS: 217.3.

**EXAMPLE 61****5-Chloro-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

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**METHOD I****4,5-Dichloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

4-Chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine (154 mg, 1.0 mmol) was suspended in 6.0 mL of dry dichloromethane in a flame-dried flask and to this mixture was added N-chlorosuccinimide (147 mg, 1.1 mmol) in one portion. The resulting mixture stirred at room temperature for 18 h, at which time the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with water and isolated by filtration to afford 137 mg (72%) of the title compound as a gray solid, mp 224-227 °C(dec). LRMS: 188 (M+1).

**METHOD J****5-Chloro-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

The product from Method I (57 mg, 0.3 mmol) was suspended in 3.0 mL of tert-butanol and to this solution was added piperidine (90 µL, 0.9 mmol) and the resulting system heated at reflux for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and water was added (4.0 mL). The solution was adjusted to pH 1 with 1 N HCl and then washed with ether. The aqueous layer was removed and adjusted to pH 12 with 2 N NaOH. The solution was then extracted 2 x 15 mL with dichloromethane and the combined organics washed with water then brine and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. Evaporation of solvent afforded 45 mg of a yellow solid that was purified by silica-gel chromatography (3:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes) to yield 23 mg (32%) of the title compound as a light yellow solid. Mp 170 - 172 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 1.67 - 1.74 (m, 6H), 3.65 - 3.67 (m, 4H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 8.31 (s, 1H). LRMS: 237 (M + 1).

The title compounds of Examples 62-63 were prepared by a method analogous to that described in Example 61.

**EXAMPLE 62****5-Chloro-4-(octahydro-indol-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

Octahydroindole. Melting Point: 193°C; LRMS: 277.8.

**EXAMPLE 63****1-(5-Chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-decahydro-quinoline**

Decahydroquinoline. Melting Point: 190 - 192°C; LRMS: 291.8.

**EXAMPLE 64****5-Phenyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine****METHOD K****5-Bromo-4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

To a stirred solution of 4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine (30 g/0.02 mol) dissolved in 75 mL of chloroform was added 3.5 grams (0.02 mol) of N-bromosuccinamide and the resulting mixture refluxed for 1 hour. After cooling to room temperature, the precipitate was



- 5 removed by filtration and dried under reduced pressure affording 4.1 grams (89%) of the title compound. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.93 (d, 1H, J = 2.8 Hz), 8.60 (s, 1H).

#### METHOD L

##### 7-Benzenesulfonyl-5-bromo-4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

- To a slurry of the product from Method K (4.1 g/0.018 mol) in DMF (15 mL) and  
10 cooled to 0 °C was added 1.0 g (0.025 mol) of 60% sodium hydride in mineral oil and the resulting mixture stirred at 0 °C for 15 minutes. Benzenesulfonyl chloride (3.2 g/0.018 mol) was added, the reaction mixture warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 hours. Water was then added (15 mL) and the resulting solid removed by filtration and dried in vacuo affording 5.9 grams (89%) of the title compound.

15

#### METHOD M

##### 7-Benzenesulfonyl-5-bromo-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

- A mixture of 2.0 g (5.37 mmol) of the product from Method L and 1.1 grams (13.4 mmol) of piperidine in 10 mL of *tert*-butanol was heated with stirring at 60 °C for 2 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was partitioned between dichloromethane  
20 (25 mL) and water (25 mL). The dichloromethane layer was dried over sodium sulfate (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to dryness in vacuo affording 2.2 grams (97%) of the title compound. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 1.63 - 1.72 (m, 6H), 3.54 - 3.57 (m, 4H), 7.53 (t, 2H, J = 2.0 Hz), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.61 (t, 1H, J = 2.0 Hz), 8.17 - 8.20 (m, 2H), 8.43 (s, 1H). LRMS: 422.7, 420.7 (M+1).

25

#### METHOD N

##### 5-Phenyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

- To a stirred solution of the product from Method M (100 mg/0.237 mmol) in 1.0 mL of dioxane was added 32 mg (0.261 mmol) of phenylboronic acid and 75 mg (0.356 mmol) of tribasic potassium phosphate followed by 7 mg (0.006 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)  
30 palladium. The resulting mixture was degassed with nitrogen and stirred at 100 °C for 48 hours. After cooling to room temperature, 1.0 mL of methanol was added followed by 50 mg of NaOH and the new mixture stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The resulting mixture was then partitioned between dichloromethane and water, the dichloromethane layer dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica-  
35 gel chromatography (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes) affording 13 mg (20%) of the title compound. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 1.33 - 1.34 (m, 4H), 1.43 - 1.44 (m, 2H), 3.26 - 3.28 (m, 4H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 7.27 (t, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.38 (t, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.45 (d, 2H, J = 0.8 Hz), 8.42 (s, 1H). LRMS: 279.2 (M+1).

- The title compounds of Examples 65-77 were prepared by a method analogous to that  
40 described in Example 64.

5

**EXAMPLE 65**5-(3-Chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 331.8.

**EXAMPLE 66**5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

10

Piperidine. LRMS: 297.

**EXAMPLE 67**5-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 313.

**EXAMPLE 68**

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5-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 415.4.

**EXAMPLE 69**4-Piperidin-1-yl-5-o-tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 293.4.

20

**EXAMPLE 70**4-Piperidin-1-yl-5-p-tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 293.4.

**EXAMPLE 71**5-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

25

Piperidine. LRMS: 309.4.

**EXAMPLE 72**4-Piperidin-1-yl-5-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 347.4.

**EXAMPLE 73**

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5-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Piperidine. LRMS: 427.8.

**EXAMPLE 74**3-(4-Piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-benzoic acid ethyl ester

Piperidine. LRMS: 465.4.

35

**EXAMPLE 75**2-[3-(4-Piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-phenyl]-propan-2-ol

Piperidine. LRMS: 451.4.

5

**EXAMPLE 76****4-(2-Methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-5-m-tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

2-methylpiperidine. LRMS: 307.2.

**EXAMPLE 77****4-Azepan-1-yl-5-m-tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

10

Azepane. LRMS: 307.2.

**EXAMPLE 78****METHOD O****4-Piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-5-carbonitrile**

To a stirred solution of 4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-5-carbonitrile (54 mg/0.3 mmol) (prepared by the method of Townsend, et. al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1969, 91, 2102) suspended in 3.0 mL tert-Butanol was added piperidine (59  $\mu$ L/0.60 mmol). The resulting mixture was then heated at reflux for 2.5 h and after cooling to room temperature, was transferred to a separatory funnel and diluted with ether (20 mL). The solution was extracted 2 x 10 mL with 1N HCl, the combined aqueous layers were adjusted to pH 7 with 2 N potassium hydroxide (KOH) solution forming a precipitate which was collected by filtration, washed with water and dried under reduced pressure to give 29 mg (42%) of the title compound as a colorless solid. Mp 209 - 211 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) (acetone-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 1.72 - 1.74 (m, 6H), 3.72 - 3.79 (m, 4H), 8.12 (s, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H). LRMS: 228 (M + 1).

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**EXAMPLE 79****5-Ethynyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine****METHOD P****4-Chloro-5-iodo-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

To a stirred solution of 4-chloro-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine (30 g/0.02 mol) dissolved in 80 mL of chloroform was added 4.5 grams (0.02 mol) of N-iodosuccinimide and the resulting mixture heated at reflux for 1 hour. After cooling to room temperature, the precipitate was removed by filtration and dried under reduced pressure affording 4.6 grams (82%) of the title compound.

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**METHOD Q****7-Benzenesulfonyl-4-chloro-5-iodo-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

The title compound was prepared as previously described in Method L using the product from Method O affording 5.4 grams (80%) of material. LRMS: 419.6 (M+1), 279.7.

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**METHOD R****7-Benzenesulfonyl-5-iodo-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

The title compound was prepared by the procedure described in Method M using the product from Method Q to produce the title compound. LRMS: 469 (M+1), 329.1.

**METHOD S**

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**7-Benzenesulfonyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-5-triethylsilyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

To a flamed-dried flask under nitrogen was charged 211 mg (0.5 mmol) of the product from Method R, 19 mg (0.1 mmol) of copper (I) iodide and 58 mg (0.05 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium. To this mixture was then added 0.14 mL (1.0 mmol) of triethylamine and 0.27 mL (1.5 mmol) of triethylsilylacetylene as a solution in 1.5 mL of dry DMF. The resulting mixture stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, at which time, 5.0 mL of water were added and the mixture extracted with ethylacetate. The ethyl acetate extract was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude product was then purified by silica-gel chromatography (7:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) affording 194 mg (89%) of the title compound. LRMS: 481 (M+1), 341.

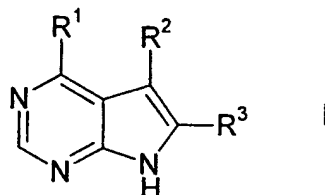
**METHOD T****5-Ethynyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine**

To a stirred solution of the product from Method S (194 mg/0.40 mmol) dissolved in 2.0 mL of dry THF was added dropwise 0.4 mL (0.4 mmol) of a 1 M solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in THF. The resulting mixture stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes, then was transferred to a methanol solution (3.0 mL) containing 1 gram of KOH, the new mixture stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate, the ethyl acetate layer washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica-gel chromatography (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes) affording 72 mg (64%) of the title compound as a white crystalline solid. Mp 179 - 181 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 1.72 (br s, 6H), 3.20 (s, 1H), 3.82 - 3.83 (m, 4H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H). LRMS: 227 (M+1).

5

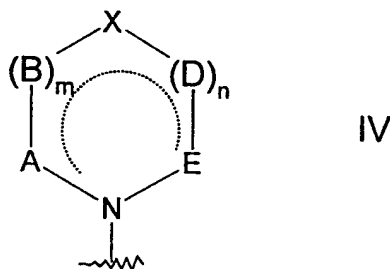
CLAIMS

1. A compound of the formula



or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein

R<sup>1</sup> is a group of the formula



10

wherein the dashed line represents optional double bonds;

m is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X, B and D are each independently oxygen, S(O)<sub>d</sub> wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR<sup>6</sup> or

15 CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;

A and E are each CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; and

R<sup>6</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl (difluoromethylene), (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)alkyl(difluoromethylene)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acyl, ((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl)<sub>2</sub>amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, hydroxy(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acyloxy(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, piperazinyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylthio(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylthio(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfinyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylsulfinyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylsulfonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, ((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl)<sub>2</sub>amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, R<sup>13</sup>CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl wherein R<sup>13</sup> is R<sup>20</sup>O or R<sup>20</sup>R<sup>21</sup>N wherein R<sup>20</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl; or R<sup>14</sup>(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl wherein R<sup>14</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acylpiperazino, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylpiperazino, (C<sub>5</sub>-

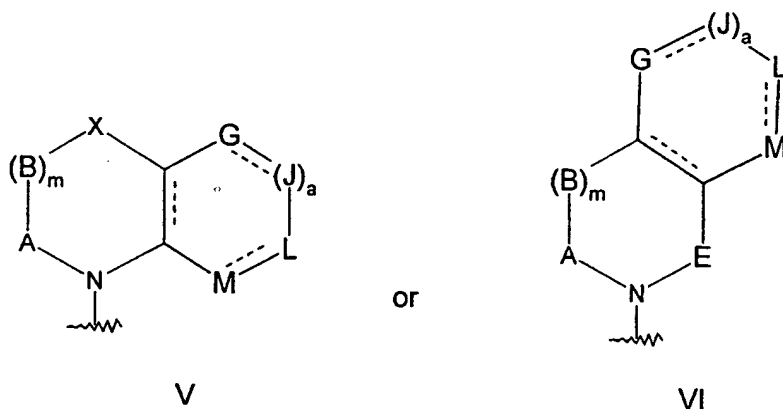
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- $$\text{---}(\text{CH}_2)_p\text{---C(=O)Z} \quad \text{III}$$

Z is hydroxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy or NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, piperidyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl piperidyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl piperidyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acylpiperidyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>6</sub>-

- 5 C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, R<sup>5</sup>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)alkyl(CHR<sup>5</sup>)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl wherein R<sup>5</sup> is hydroxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acyloxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, piperazino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylthio, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylthio, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfinyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylsulfinyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfoxyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)arylsulfoxyl, amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino, ((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl)<sub>2</sub> amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acylpiperazino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperazino, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperazino, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperazino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperidino or pyrrolidino; R<sup>6</sup>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)alkyl(CHR<sup>6</sup>)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl wherein R<sup>6</sup> is piperidyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl piperidyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl piperidyl or (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylpiperidyl;

or when n is at least 1, D and E, or D and X, are each CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, the adjacent R<sup>7</sup> groups  
15 may be taken together, with the carbons to which they are attached, to form groups of the  
formulas



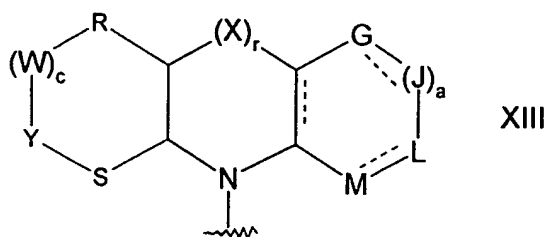
wherein the dashed lines represent optional double bonds;

**a is 0, 1 or 2:**

20 m, A, B and X are as defined above; and

G, J, L and M are each independently oxygen, S(O)<sub>d</sub> wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR<sup>5</sup> or CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> wherein R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are as defined above;

or when n is 1, D and E are each CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> and m is 1, A and B are each CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, the respective adjacent R<sup>7</sup> groups may be taken together, with the carbons to which they are  
25 attached, to form a group of the formula



5

wherein the dashed bond represent optional double bonds;

a, G, J, L and M are as define above;

r is 0 or 1;

c is 0, 1 or 2; and

10

R, W, Y and S are each independently oxygen,  $S(O)_d$  wherein d is 0, 1 or 2,  $NR^6$  or  $CR^7R^8$  wherein  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are as defined above;

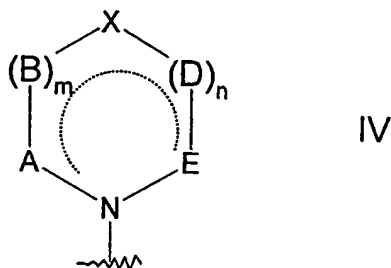
$R^2$  and  $R^3$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, amino, halo, hydroxy, nitro, carboxy,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy wherein the alkyl or alkoxy groups are optionally substituted by one to three groups selected from halo, hydroxy, carboxy, amino  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylthio,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino,  $((C_1-C_6)alkyl)_2$ amino,  $(C_5-C_9)$ heteroaryl,  $(C_2-C_9)$ heterocycloalkyl,  $(C_3-C_9)$ cycloalkyl or  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl; or  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are each independently  $(C_3-C_{10})$ cycloalkyl,  $(C_3-C_{10})$ cycloalkoxy,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino,  $((C_1-C_6)alkyl)_2$ amino,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl amino,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylthio,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ arylthio,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylsulfinyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ arylsulfinyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylsulfonyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ arylsulfonyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ acyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy-CO-NH-,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino-CO-,  $(C_5-C_9)$ heteroaryl,  $(C_2-C_9)$ heterocycloalkyl or  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl wherein the heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl and aryl groups are optionally substituted by one to three halo,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl-CO-NH-,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy-CO-NH-,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl-CO-NH- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy-CO-NH- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy-CO-NH- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, carboxy $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy, benzyloxycarbonyl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxycarbonyl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl, amino, amino $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxycarbonylamino,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxycarbonylamino,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino,  $((C_1-C_6)alkyl)_2$ amino,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $((C_1-C_6)alkyl)_2$ amino $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, hydroxy,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy, carboxy, carboxy $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxycarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxycarbonyl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy-CO-NH-,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl-CO-NH-, cyano,  $(C_5-C_9)$ heterocycloalkyl, amino-CO-NH-,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino-CO-NH-,  $((C_1-C_6)alkyl)_2$ amino-CO-NH-,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl amino-CO-NH-,  $(C_5-C_9)$ heteroaryl amino-CO-NH-,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino-CO-NH- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $((C_1-C_6)alkyl)_2$ amino-CO-NH- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ aryl amino-CO-NH- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_5-C_9)$ heteroaryl amino-CO-NH- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylsulfonyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylsulfonylamino,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylsulfonylamino $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ arylsulfonyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ arylsulfonylamino,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ arylsulfonylamino $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-$

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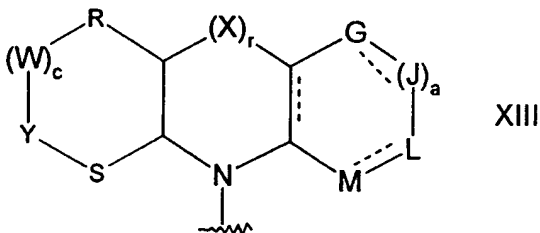
- 5 C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfonylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulfonylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heterocycloalkyl;  
 with the proviso that when A, B or X, in formulas V or VI, is defined as NR<sup>6</sup> or CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and/or R<sup>3</sup> must be halo;  
 with the proviso that when R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each independently hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, R<sup>1</sup> cannot be unsubstituted piperidinyl;  
 10 with the proviso that when R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each hydrogen, R<sup>1</sup> cannot be unsubstituted morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl;  
 with the proviso that when R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each hydrogen, R<sup>1</sup> cannot be piperazinyl;  
 and  
 15 with the proviso that the groups of formulae IV, V, VI or XIII do not contain two or more oxygens, sulfurs or combinations thereof in adjacent positions.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a group of the formula



wherein the dashed line represents optional double bonds;

- 20 m is 0, 1, 2 or 3;  
 n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;  
 X, B and D are each independently oxygen, S(O)<sub>d</sub> wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR<sup>6</sup> or CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;  
 A and E are each independently CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> or NR<sup>6</sup>;  
 25 or when n is 1, D and E are each CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> and m is 1, A and B are each CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, the respective adjacent R<sup>7</sup> groups may be taken together, with the carbons to which they are attached, to form a group of the formula



wherein the dashed bond represent optional double bonds;

- 5           a, G, J, L and M are as define above;  
             r is 0 or 1;  
             c is 0, 1 or 2; and  
             R, W, Y and S are each independently oxygen, S(O)<sub>d</sub> wherein d is 0, 1 or 2, NR<sup>6</sup> or CR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> wherein R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are as defined above.
- 10           3.       A compound according to claim 1, wherein R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkoxy, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heterocycloalkyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)heteroaryl or (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)aryl.
4.       A compound according to claim 1, wherein said compound is selected from the group consisting of:
- 15           5-Fluoro-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
             4-Piperidin-1-yl-5-trifluoromethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
             2-{3-Ethyl-4-[methyl-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amino]-cyclopentyl}-propan-2-ol;  
             2-{3-Ethyl-4-[(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-amino]-cyclopentyl}-propan-2-ol;
- 20           N,N-Dimethyl-N'-[3-(4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-benzyl]-ethane-1,2-diamine;  
             2-[1-(5-m-Tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-ethanol;  
             5-(3-Isopropyl-phenyl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
             5-(3-Methyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
- 25           5-(1-Methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
             5-(2-Methyl-pyridin-4-yl)-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
             5-Chloro-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
             5-Chloro-4-(octahydro-indol-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
             5-Ethynyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
- 30           4-Piperidin-1-yl-5-m-tolyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine; and  
             4-(3,3-Dimethyl-piperidin-1-yl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine.
5.       A pharmaceutical composition for (a) treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, leukemia and other autoimmune diseases or (b) the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising an amount of
- 35           a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, effective in such disorders or conditions and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

- 5           6.       A pharmaceutical composition for (a) treating or preventing a disorder or  
condition selected from organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid  
arthritis, psoriasis, Type I diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic  
dermatitis, autoimmune thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's  
disease, leukemia and other autoimmune diseases or (b) the inhibition of protein tyrosine  
10 kinases or Janus Kinase 3 (JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising an amount of  
a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, alone or in combination  
with one or more additional agents which modulate a mammalian immune system or with  
antiinflammatory agents, effective in such disorders or conditions and a pharmaceutically  
acceptable carrier.
- 15           7.       A method for the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3  
(JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said mammal an  
effective amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
8.       A method for treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from  
organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I  
20 diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune  
thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, leukemia and other  
autoimmune diseases in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said  
mammal an amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,  
effective in treating such a condition.
- 25           9.       A method for the inhibition of protein tyrosine kinases or Janus Kinase 3  
(JAK3) in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said mammal an  
effective amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof alone  
or in combination with one or more additional agents which modulate a mammalian immune  
system or with antiinflammatory agents.
- 30           10.      A method for treating or preventing a disorder or condition selected from  
organ transplant rejection, lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Type I  
diabetes and complications from diabetes, cancer, asthma, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune  
thyroid disorders, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, Alzheimer's disease, leukemia and other  
autoimmune diseases in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said  
35 mammal an amount of a compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,  
alone or in combination with one or more additional agents which modulate a mammalian  
immune system or with antiinflammatory agents, effective in treating such a condition.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 99/01110

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C07D487/04 A61K31/505 //(C07D487/04, 239:00, 209:00)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 97 27199 A (NOVARTIS AG) 31 July 1997 (1997-07-31) the whole document	1-10
Y	WO 96 40142 A (PFIZER INC.) 19 December 1996 (1996-12-19) the whole document	1-10
Y	WO 98 23613 A (PFIZER INC.) 4 June 1998 (1998-06-04) the whole document	1-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"Z" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 September 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

24/09/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Beslier, L

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB 99/01110

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 7-10  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
Remark: Although claims 7-10  
are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal  
body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged  
effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such  
an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all  
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment  
of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report  
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is  
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/IB 99/01110

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